

PARIS INTERESTED IN SCIENCE

ALSO ENORMOUSLY IN ITS AMERICAN BENEFACERS.

Arctic Expedition That Doesn't Seek the Pole—Alcohol Busting France—Sunday Views of Men and Women Who Run Dollars on Pleasure's Gay Capital.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 18.—The Benard party, which is preparing to start in a few days for Arctic exploration, differs from the usual expedition, inasmuch as the object is not the Pole. The expedition which is under the auspices of the ministries of War, Commerce and the Public Instruction was organized by the Society of Oceanography of Geographers and the French Maritime League. It goes in search of various scientific information which is expected to prove useful, but carries nothing about the Pole or the Farthest North.

Benard will go first to the Sea of Barents for the purpose of regulating the instruments and also to study the fishing grounds at depths of from 50 to 180 metres with the aim of obtaining information in regard to cod and other edible migratory fish, which it is hoped will be useful in suggesting the equipment of steam fishing boats.

M. Benard regards this quest as essentially practical at a time when the fishing industry is almost in a state of atrophy and captains are seeking fish almost to the shores of Senegal.

M. Benard will go thence to the Western firths of Nova Zembla, will make rapid studies in coastwise oceanography and will go thence to Matotschkin Shar, a strait of the Arctic Ocean, to do some mineral prospecting of the remarkable mountains which prolong the ridge of the Urals out into the glacial sea. The expedition will go also to the Sea of Kara to study the passage parallel to Nova Zembla reported by Nordenskjöld and the unknown latitudes of the eastern coast of Nova Zembla, returning to France in the summer of 1908.

The ship Jacques Cartier has been especially built and equipped for Arctic work. Two ensigns of the wrecked battleship Jena, Morris and Neveu, and two daring yachtsmen accompany Benard.

The Academy of Medicine in considering alcoholism in its relation to children listened to a report of a long examination undertaken in Normandy by Dr. Brunon of Rouen, who said that alcoholism is increasing in that part of France in terrifying proportion. Alcoholic drinks are frequently given there even to suckling babes. When children are ill alcohol is the first remedy given even in cases of convulsions. Women have particularly taken more and more to alcohol and this accounts for the increase of alcoholism among children.

At the present time it is the mode for the youth to take absinthe, and in this is involved the greatest danger. Many young men, sometimes three-fourths of the whole number drawn, appear at examinations for the army more or less drunk, while fifteen or twenty Mayors with flushed faces assist at the examination. There is the cause and here is the effect.

A century ago Normandy supplied a majority of the army's cuirassiers. To-day France is obliged to require the required height, and in Normandy regiments alcoholic trembling is frequent among soldiers. Years of campaigning against alcoholic inroads have produced an effect among the bourgeois officers and students. All of these drink less than previously, but the workmen have not heeded the anti-alcoholic teachings.

Dr. Brunon declared that before the campaign could be made effective it would be necessary to raise up a whole generation of educators. He believed that twenty years effort would be necessary to achieve the desired result. In default of this France would soon be ripe for devouring.

Scholars have found in Latin history a description of the taximeter's prototype used in Rome in 79 B. C. It was a mechanism whereby a stone was dropped every thousand steps into a receptacle beneath a vehicle. The stones were counted at the journey's end.

Gil Blas says the French have not forgotten the comical peripatetic of the American lawsuit was the outgrowth of the killing of a libidinous architect by an alcoholic millionaire. It says Delphin M. Delmas made a shameless use of all incoherencies and sentimental redundancies. In prison, at his leisure, Thaw has given Napoleon his conge, naturally with all publicity. Behold Napoleon fallen indeed! But suppose in October after weeks of grotesque debate, if the Thaw jury will convict, will not Delmas have the right to demand from Thaw an indemnity for the injury caused to him by the scandalous publicity of his disfigurement? Shall not Napoleon thus revenge the Thaw? It would not be the least funny incident of this drama of American buffooneries.

In this season, when Americans are flocking to France for their own good and decidedly for the good of the French, the French are being informed more fully from day to day of the land where these welcome visitors come, their home life, customs, manners and aims. While that portion of Paris which lives upon foreigners welcomes Americans with hollow palms to hospitable robbery, another part of the public turns an attentive ear to learn the significance of the land and the people whence come these throngs with unexampled riches which they pour out with more alacrity than Paris seats itself at déjeuner. And if you want to know what that alacrity is try to do business here between 12 and 3. Even the municipal telephone system to all intents and purposes goes out of commission between those hours. Mlle. Central sweetly telling you that the wire you want is not free. Fortunately for morality, custom here does not require her to respond "busy."

The city has taken on its summer aspect, in which foreigners appear to outnumber the natives in the central sections, and more English is heard on the boulevards and the principal thoroughfares than Italian in Mulberry and Macdougall streets, New York. The café thrust forward their English speaking managers to gather in the generous guests from the West and postiferous guides, whom no self-respecting or prudent American will employ, swarm like obnoxious vermin around the principal squares until walking becomes a task and a moment's pause a danger.

Scratch a hotel porter and he will squeak in English. The journals published in English take lists of arrivals and run them into their columns as the names of individuals seen in certain streets when it is an even chance they have been—since they could scarcely escape them any more than a broker could avoid Wall Street—or as met in the customary costumes of civilization in conspicuous hotels where they sometimes are.

While Americans may thus be studied in the flesh on the one hand, French writers, on the other, undertake to inform their readers from a different point of view as to what America and Americans mean, whether the United States is trending, why France should be interested and how France may profit by the progressive ideas dominant in America. To be sure crowds

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The cloth, the pattern, the workmanship, the style, the fit, everything about it, shall measure right up to the finest Fifth Avenue standard. Our guarantee means that it shall be exactly this or no sale.

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of British visitors augment the volume of English heard in the street and to some Frenchmen all are prey whose shoes do not project some inches beyond the great toe's terminus; but the leader writers declare with some satisfaction that Parisian observers have at last learned to discern the principal traits which differentiate John Bull and Brother Jonathan.

They find, says one, that Jonathan has less stiffness in walking, less mustache and beard, indeed none at all, fewer guide books in hand and fewer cheap carryall tickets in his pockets for the races and the monuments. So much for the men. The women are not so high shouldered, they have fewer teeth hanging over the nether lip and less gaudy color in their toilet and so far as it is shown fewer dusters covering from head to foot what one would not show, namely the faded part of the attire.

Why this American crush toward Paris? One writer finds that as monarchical Paris drew English and Russian nobles, so American millionaires fix distant eyes now on the city that their preachers do not cease to call the modern Babylon. The Vanderbilts are reported as engaging passage, and immediately Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, not to be outdone, hump themselves with a whole library of check books in their baggage.

This admiring critic says that to escape copper, steel, petroleum and dirty pork the great manufacturers hustle to start the cakewalk of the dollars into Paris—Paris, the great international pocket into which pours a marvellous yield of the most willingly paid taxes in the world—taxes of pleasure. For the American there have been erected enormous hotels where he is but one of a number, but he likes it.

This kindly writer, who may be cited as instance, what some at least of the French think at the present moment of those who pay his countrymen millions, says Americans like the uproar, the *bravado*, as he says, of the hotels of their own land, and this the French have at last moved themselves to give the Americans. These bring along women folk who somewhat resemble spoiled children but seek conquest in the salon or a titled husband with the same audacity that the men exhibit in relation to trusts.

The writer makes a statement which while superficially innocuous often veils a contemptuous slur from the Gallic pen, and is one of many of the same nature which from time to time are showered upon American girls and women who in their charming freedom and consciousness not only of innocence but of the chivalrous respect of American men come here and act with habitual frankness in the belief that the conventional politeness of Frenchmen implies the same respect that they are accustomed to command at home.

"I have heard," says this gallant writer, "that their society preserves one from temptations of a love degrading, ruinous and proud."

He adds, however, that some of them have introduced among the French one custom which by God's grace has taken hold. Frenchmen have now adopted the habit of yielding seats to women in subways, street cars and railways with discretions which cannot be too highly commended in the true patriot. He refrains from particularizing on what lines he has observed the adoption of this traditional American courtesy. New Yorkers here just now who use the subway declare that the most intimate reminders of home they meet on their travels are the overcrowded trains at all hours with the passengers standing cheerfully more men than women occupying seats.

A more important Frenchman, M. Paul Doumer, who has already lectured at the Sorbonne on his recent visit to the United States and has been reported in some interviews, comes out now in a more exhaustive talk regarding things he sought in America which might benefit his own country and what he there observed, indicating that the United States after achieving the maximum material power was now looking up to the achievement of the maximum of beauty. M. Doumer says he found in American wealthy men a subject rather than interesting study than for filippany. No rich American's aim was to become so. A millionaire pulled down a whole block of houses to monopolize a square. But the great millionaire did better; they founded colleges.

In all his observations, which have been reflected in several interviews and lectures, nothing seems to have made a greater impression on M. Doumer than the electric service system of the Carnegie Institute whereby books are delivered without delay. He speaks of it repeatedly. One American here remarked that this astonishing admiration for a mechanical contrivance was perhaps not strange in the president of a city where the grass of the Tuilleries gardens is to-day mown with scythes, a proceeding which strikes American visitors much the same as would the sight of park laborers mowing Madison Square with a sickle.

M. Doumer is not alone in this, however. He says he found himself with an architect who had been specially commissioned by the German Government to inform himself on this electric system for the benefit of the future Berlin Library, which is designed to suffice for several centuries and will contain 1,000,000 volumes.

The effect of Carnegie's gift does not escape M. Doumer, who remarks of the libraries in the United States that they swarm there and are utilized even by working children, who realize that Mr. Carnegie came from such as they are themselves and hope to become even as he is.

Speaking further of Mr. Carnegie's amiable desire to present France with a reproduction of Pittsburgh's diplocoous skeleton, M. Doumer mentions the embassy and the Paris museums do not contain space to accommodate the gigantic antediluvian, and therefore Carnegie's gift suggests attaching a megatherium to a sausage, on a higher plane, however.

M. Doumer finds a trace of French influence everywhere in America. He says it does not matter that the Anglo-Saxon race dominates, since the French spirit is there, and as France has moulded the Old World she will thus model the new. Why, he asks, should not France cooperate to make the French language the language of education in the United States, where, he declares, it will be a simple method of avoiding all discussion.

American dishes M. Doumer pronounces highly nourishing but wretchedly cooked. At the bars one empties a glass at a single pull and splits far and wonderfully. In twenty-four hours a stranger, knocked, bruised and stupefied, cordially detests Americans as barbarians who are ignorant of the regard due his important little person, accustomed as he is to gentle conventionalities. The charm and influence of this are more apparent than elsewhere in the world.

Small Talk of London.

Fade of Newspapers—Frohmans on Success of American Plays and Players.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 18.—The *Saturday Review* says that among the regular and most highly valued impedimenta of the British armies and pioneers are bags of golf clubs and boxes of golf balls.

London Opinion says that perhaps the most notable feature of this season is the overelaboration of dress indulged in by debutantes, who vie with married women in the richness of their attire and the multiplicity of their frocks.

The *Daily News* has discovered that seaside mud is an elixir of life. Holiday makers are recommended to pick out the mudiest seaside resort and walk every morning along the shore, as nothing can compare with the ozone exhalations of sea deposited mud as a health restorer.

A medical expert is quoted as saying that the reason why the air at watering places at the mouths of wide and muddy rivers is so beneficial to health is that the mud when exposed after the action of salt water emits a vivifying odor.

The production of "The Last of His Race" at the Drury Lane Theatre to-night makes the number of American plays now on the London stage seven. To this will soon be added "The Virginians" at the Waldorf, in which H. B. Irving may appear. The American invasion is remarkable not only in the number but in the quality of the plays. It cannot be said that all have been successes, but certainly the majority have been, while "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" and "Truth" have made huge hits. Charles Frohman says:

"For the last seven years I have felt that the success of 'Secret Service' could be duplicated in this country provided something stronger than just local atmosphere was given—namely, human interest. English authors have long been devoting their attention to problem and literary plays, while the audience has been hungry for something human with situations rather than dialogues, and the time is ripe for that class of plays which is in vogue in America."

"American playwrights are mostly young, but they are essentially virile. They have not lost the human viewpoint, consequently the plays are wholesome and clean and appeal directly to the audiences. Their influence is exerting itself powerfully in England and France. I venture to prophesy that the present vogue of American plays abroad will effect a great change and that English and French authors in the future will write more humanly, reverting to appeals to cleaner and more wholesome feelings."

"American actors have won out immensely in London, even beyond the plays. The desire on the part of American stars to shine in London has increased tremendously. If I had all the theatres in London I could not grant the applications of American stars who are eager to play here. But I wish to give them a piece of advice. Success in London does not mean that it is easy; it frequently comes as a surprise. Good American plays and actors have failed in London, just as good English plays and actors have failed in America."

PERSIAN PEOPLE TURBULENT.

Demand Ratification of Constitution—Accused Official Mobbed.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—A telegram from Teheran says that serious disturbances have taken place at Tabriz. Members of the local guilds and the clergy, followed by great crowds, besieged the telegraph office and demanded confirmation of the Constitution by the Shah and appealed to other towns to support their demands.

Similar disturbances have taken place at Roest, Kermanshah and Shiraz, where the Governors were compelled to seek sanctuary.

M. J. Naus, the Belgian who was recently dismissed from the Ministry of Customs and Posts in Persia, was stopped in the streets of Teheran by persons who demanded money that he is accused of misappropriating. Naus has also received threatening letters and is now guarded by Persian troops.

EMIGRANTS START A PEST.

Asiatic Smallpox Breaks Out in Copenhagen After Poles Land.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, May 18.—Recently a steamer with a large number of Poles who were on their way to America touched at Copenhagen. Some of the emigrants went ashore and the steamer sailed without them. They were interned in the poorhouse for the time being.

It was afterward discovered that other inmates of the poorhouse had become infected with Asiatic smallpox from the emigrants and the disease is spreading throughout the town.

The people are incensed because the authorities allowed the Poles to land. They demand that in future all emigrants on their way to America be compelled to remain on board the steamers when the vessels touch at this port.

tant as in the woman modelled by Praxiteles.

Reinach found no exception to the rule in all his examinations. The same rule, he says, may be observed in modern sculpture, very remote at its beginning, as in the "Dawn and Night" of Michael Angelo. The breasts become neighborly as the artists who model them are further removed from the Renaissance. What will Reinach's rule tell of the coffee colored Venus of Thirty-fourth street?

One of the commonest pieces of advice given to continental travellers is never to drink water. Paris itself at certain times of the year warns people against drinking water and it supplies alternatives in the shape of mineral waters and wines. These do not relieve visitors' minds entirely from the haunting doubt as to how far they are free from the typhoid microbe, inasmuch as water is their chief constituent.

Two Bordeaux bacteriologists have just completed a course of experiments on the effect of wines on this microbe, using wines red and white, new and old, bottled and bottled, and various chemical compositions, and testing them both in summer and winter. When a specific quantity of bacilli culture was introduced in each liquid they found the vitality of the bacilli varied according to the nature of the wine and especially its acidity. The bacilli lived two and one-quarter hours in ordinary red wine half diluted with water; in white wine the bacilli lasted twenty minutes.

White Sadrac sterilized typhoid germs in fifteen minutes. Burgundy and Grenache in thirty minutes. Champagne killed the bacilli in ten minutes. If an equal quantity of town water be added it required an hour and a half. The conclusions reached may be summed up by stating that bottled wines are sterile. Red wine drawn daily from barrels contains bacteria. White wines are more actively bactericides than red, owing to the sulphurous acid they contain. Any one wishing to dilute wine with water can be on the safe side by mixing it six hours before drinking, as that allows the wine's bactericidal qualities to make the water innocuous.

SMALL TALK OF LONDON.

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Are Tan Russia Leather Boots, Low Shoes and Pumps for Women.

Our Models in this style of footwear are inspired by a true appreciation of the artistic. They are the most beautiful examples of shoemaking to be found anywhere.

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MOROCCANS HATE FRANCE

HOLY WAR THE LOGICAL RESULT OF PRESENT EXCITEMENT.

Sultan Impotent Against Inland Tribes Who Are Real Fighting Strength of the Region—Well Armed to Resist Foreign Rule—Solution by Massacre Probable.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 18.—The latest despatches from Paris indicate the possibility of the Moroccan situation assuming a serious character before long. Hostility to France is undisguisedly fierce. No compromise with foreigners is the watchword of the Sultan's nominal subjects.

French, Italian, English and German colonists have fled from Marakesh to the coast. The Sultan's threat to visit Marakesh is laughed at. The chieftains of the big tribes and the highland clans are buying up horses in every market, partly for remounts, but also so as to leave none for any foreign expedition. Every repeating rifle and some half million are said to be in the country—is being oiled, and ball cartridges are nearly double their normal price.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives prominence this afternoon to a letter from Mogador written by an English resident who says:

"Even the most authoritative news cables from Tangier wholly fail to give an idea of what is going on throughout Morocco, which knows neither Sultan nor a foreign official. European papers tell a great deal of what France said to Fez and what Fez replied, and it seems to be taken for granted that with the acceptance by the Sultan of the French proposal there is an end to the trouble. Unless I very much mistake the trouble will then be only beginning."

"We must realize the fact that the Sultan's authority outside the walls of Fez and the seaports is absolutely ignored by the vast mass of his nominal subjects. His actual revenue is practically limited to what is left of the customs after the French have taken their 60 per cent. The large provincial tribute which his father was wont to collect at the head of a real army has dwindled to a paltry fraction of what it was fifteen years ago."

"All these years, while the Moorish Foreign Office has been growing weaker, the great fighting tribes have become stronger and more arrogant. Their savings, instead of going to the Fez treasury, have been invested in horses, rifles and ammunition. The suggestion that they should help their sovereign lord with a military contingent is derided. Let him come to Fez, he says, and he will see the power of the resistance may continue to be of the passive kind, but signs are not lacking that any attempt to establish an apparently harmless institution as a French hospital at Marakesh might easily precipitate the outbreak of a storm."

"The Sultan's Viceroy, Prince Abdul Hafid, the nominal Viceroy of Marakesh, has his own game to play. He has not the power even if he had the will to resist a great popular movement. His strength is not from Fez but from the support of nominal vassals of the Crown, who, however willing they may be to handle French gold, have no intention of submitting to foreign domination."

"Things having come to the present pass, it would seem that France must make up her mind either to retire and allow Moroccan affairs to take their normal course or give her advance agents a free hand to stir up a massacre whereby a pretext would be found for further occupations of Moorish territory. What then? More massacres to be immediately followed by more occupations and then the long predicted holy war, grim and earnest."

MILLIONS OF PLAGUE VICTIMS.

Feared Mortality in India—Cases and Deaths Increasing.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 18.—The *London's India* correspondent reports that during the week ended April 13 there were 87,161 cases of plague and 75,472 deaths, an increase of 14,000 in the number of cases and 12,000 in the number of deaths from the previous week.

From October, 1896, to December, 1906, the total deaths from the plague were 4,411,242, and during the first three months of 1907 no less than 406,000 deaths are known to have occurred.

There has also been increased mortality from all causes. The death rate for the whole of India has increased steadily for the last five years, from 28 per 1,000 in 1902 to 36 in 1906.

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Herald Square

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A Most Important Special Sale of
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Regularly \$40.00; \$45.00 and \$48.50 at

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Three entirely new and fashionable models—the new Fifth Avenue Walking Suit and double or single breasted semi-fitted Prince Chap models—all with full side plaited skirt with one, two or three folds.

One of New York's most famous manufacturing tailors has given us at less than half the regular prices his entire stock of imported tailor suitings for women—twenty-eight styles of fancy light cloths in checks, stripes, broken plaids and mixtures in shades of navy or light blues, also black or plain navy.

We have arranged with him to make them up for us in the above three styles and will place the entire collection of 340 suits on sale Monday at one price.

The suits are silk-lined, handsomely tailored, and are in all sizes for women as well as for misses or small women.

New Pudding Recipe

4 Cups of Malto-Rice, 1 Pint of Milk (Cold), ½ Cup of Sugar, Yolks of 2 Eggs, 1 Teaspoonful of Vanilla, a Pinch of Salt. Mix all together and bake in hot oven about 25 minutes. Serve with whipped cream. Before putting in the oven dust with sugar.

Mrs. JOSEPH HERBOLD.

Your Grocer Sells

MALTO-RICE

WE OFFER \$5 FOR THE BEST NEW MALTO-RICE RECIPE SENT US THIS WEEK.

Morton & Clark, 90 West Broadway, N. Y.

THEATRE BARON WINS SUIT.

German Editor Admits He Labeled Spindel and His Address.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MUNICH, May 18.—The libel suit of Baron Spindel, manager of the Royal Theatre, and of some others connected with the theatre against Editor Herr Siebertz, which at one time was expected to drag into court scores of the musical and dramatic celebrities of Germany, was settled to-day, Siebertz withdrawing his accusations and insinuations and declaring them unfounded.

CHILDREN'S COURTS FOR AUSTRIA.

Dr. Lederer Much Impressed With What He Saw in the United States.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, May 18.—Dr. Lederer, the Austrian judge who was delegated by the Ministry of Justice to study the juvenile courts of the United States and who recently returned to Vienna, has given a lecture here in which he strongly recommended the introduction of similar courts in Austria.

Kaiser Decorates Burgess and Peabody.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, May 18.—The Order of the Crown of the second class has been conferred by the Kaiser on Prof. Peabody of Harvard and Prof. Burgess of Columbia.

PRIENSTEN ON THE SEASHORE.

Prince Sold Her (in Marble) to Italian Government, Which Thinks It Owned Her.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, May 18.—The latest trouble over classic antiquities discovered in Italy arises over the purchase by the Government for \$90,000 of a celebrated Hellenic statue of a priestess. This was discovered in Nero's palace in 1878.